two years as I am to tell you what these numbers have accomplished. For, after all, the salien; and most hopeful feature of our organization lies not in our numrical strength which has enabled us and sill enable us, not only to think things, but do things not only perial success, are indeed important factors, yet we wish to have our material success inspired with a recognition of spiritual values as well. It is time that we more fully comprehended that we are no longer in the preliminary and adolescent stage of existence. The question which interests us is no longer the increase of numbers, for the General Federation of Women's clubs has "come of area."

Conditions of Wage-earners. Four years ago we made a notable stride toward social service in appointing a committee to study the various conditions surrounding the wage-earning woman and child. This committee was in no sense animated by the spirit of reformer or social doctor; it appreciated too keenly its lack of information, tilt



Mrs. J. C. Royle, Honorary Vice President of the General Federation

therefore very wisely devoted its first effort to collecting the necessary data in the premises and distributing the same for the information of club women generally. In this way we gained some acquaitance with the conditions referred to and directed our efforts accordingly to their amelioration or cure.

Without entering into details, I will say that this work has been advanced along constructive lines and by peaseful measures. We have not sought to stir up bitterness and strife between employers and employed, but rather to strengthen their mutual good faith and feeling. We have kept particularly in mind the teaching of those economists who are telling us of a new unit of production in labor; that men and women can actually produce more and better things when they are healthy, intelligent, cheerful, hopeful than when they are mere weary, worn-out, listless, lifeless machines. The alert manufacturer today is figuring this new unit into his calculations and he is fast coming to realize that the thousands he may invest in making more tolerable and happy the lives of his employes come back to him in very tanglibe form and in ever increasing ratio.

One important effort of this committee has been directed to the end that works.

him in very tangible form and in ever increasing ratio.

One important effort of this committee has been directed to the end that working women may more generally understand in the light of the failures as well as the successes of workingmen, the splendid and increasing gains to be chained from intelligent organization. We found the wage-earning woman poorly adjusted to her environment, with the demands of life pressing so heavily upon her as to leave little or no time to discuss ways and means to better things. Brought into sharp competition with organized men, and made sensibly to feel that she was an unwelcome intruder in the economic field, she has offered so far only a feeble resistance to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. We must believe, after hearing the report of Mrs. Florence Kelly, the able chairman of this committee, that we have largely realized on our efforts in this direction and that the organization of laboring women is salready well under way and promising success.

on our efforts in this direction and that the organization of laboring women is already well under way and promising success.

To aid the children.

This may also be said of that other work, no less important—the emancipation of children from overwork and grinding tyranny during their early and formative years.

When we are asked, as many of us are what good can come out of our clubs and club work, we need no better and more effective answer than to point to these gratifying achievements. Apropose of this subject a conversation with Mrs. Irens McFaddeyn has worked intelligently and successfully in the south in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the factorychild. I asked her what she considered the most necessary work to be done by interested women along this line. Her reply was that there were absolutely no statistics relating to the subject; that women can do no better work than gather and systematically arrange the facts concerning the wages and conditions of child labor in the mills. Inquire into the nature and causes of illness and the percentage of children of widows and what of idle parents, what is the family wage; how long are children worked at night; are they given any lunch; and how are they kept awake. In some mill it is found that when children become drowsy over their work, cold water is thrown in their faces, or they are allowed to dip smrf.

Touching these suggestions, I am sure

Touching these suggestions, I am sure



Mrs. C. H. McMahon, President of the

it will occur to all of us that the oncasional effort to entertain and feast factory children is of small moment with
the good that may be accomplished by
an intelligent study of the conditions that
produce such magic results, and a zealous
effort towards their speedy removal.

Another suggestion I will give is that
working girls' clubs might be visited by
club women and information given them
as to the laws governing their protection.
As it stands, the girl is now obliged to
appeal to the inspector for information
and he is not always a disinterested informant.

The work of the educational committee

formant.

The work of the educational committee also claims our attention, and its efficient chairman, Miss Sabib, has given us reason to rejoice in the belief that club women are still going forward in the crusade for better schools and enlarged privileges for women in all fields of education. There is scarcely a state that does not blossom under the disinterested and systematic efforts of club women for the advancement of educational work.

work.

Our work in still another direction is illustrated by the successful labor of our valuable chairman of the art committee. Mrs. Brockway. This committee has endeavored to give impetus and direction among club women to the "arts and crafts" movement which is quietly but rapidly spreading throughout the country. From these efforts may be generated a current of aestheticism whose vibrations will be felt not only in our life, but may

line the efforts and developments of those who come after us.

We are thus strengthening the influence of sitch men as Ruskin and Morris, and it is difficult to calculate this influence when we follow the same practical lines from which was evolved a system of "household art" which even in the lite of those grew teachers brought to light that and perstanding of domestic art which converted all that was ugly and commonplace into the beautiful and useful.

Then came greetings from fraternal delegates, including Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia, who spoke on behalf of the Suffrage association; Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Linda Huil Larned of Syracuse, N. Y., president of the National Household Economic association, and Mrs. Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia, president of the National Congress of Mothers.

Limit the Length of Speeches,

Limit the Length of Speeches.

As chairman of the committee on rules and regulations, Mrs. Douglas of Oklahoma specified, among other things, that a delegate should speak only twice to a subject, and only three minutes at a time; that there should be no proxies, and that a member could be a delegate from only one or be no proxies, and that a member could be a delegate from only one or-

At this point Mrs. Dimies Denison was introduced, and received, in con-sideration of her term as acting president, with long applause. In turn, she did the pleasant thing of moving that Mrs. Charlotte Severance, mother of the women's clubs in California, be the women's clubs in California, be made an honorary vice president of the general federation. Mrs. Severance responded happily, the audience paying tribute to her age by rising to its feet when she stepped to the front.

The official reception, which closed the day with a crush, came off in the evening under the auspices of the Friday morning club at the Women's club house a quaint structure of missionary

day morning club at the women's club house, a quaint structure of missionary architecture which had been transformed into a tropical bower. The throng of the thousands arrayed in best bib was greeted by the national officers, the local biennial board and the presidents of the Los Angeles clubs. Mrs. Frances, as chairman of the in-Mrs. Frances, as chairman of the in-troduction committee, served in this capacity during the evening. The pro-gramme tomorrow is largely filled with

FACTS KEPT BACK TO AID THE PARTY

Philippine Secrets Suppressed at Instance of Administration.

Was the special subject of discussion in the senate today. As soon as the Philippine government bill was taken up Mr. Carmack of Tennessee resumed his criticism of the Philippine commission because of its refusal to call Aguinaldo and other Filipines as witnesses. He maintained rusal to call Aguinaldo and other Filipinos as witnesses. He maintained that as reflections by witnesses had been cast on the character of Aguinaldo, he ought to be permitted, "in all decency," to defend himself.

Mr. Carmack's contention was sharply combatted by Mr. Foraker of Ohio, Mr. McComas of Maryland and Mr. Burton of Kansas.

Mr. Carmack said he could see no good reason for the majority's refusal

good reason for the majority's refusal to summon Aguinaldo and other Fili-pinos to appear as witnesses before the General Funston had said committee, General Funston had said that Aguinaldo had confessed to him that he (Aguinaldo) had had Luna as-sassinated because Luna was becoming too popular. Governor Taft had testi-fied that General Funston had said Aguinaldo had had Luna killed lest

tioned for carrying on military opera-tions. It is, therefore, impracticable to answer your questions without di-verting a large number of clerks from their current work of the department, which cannot be kept up only by their

unremitting efforts."

Mr. Carmack declared that this let-Mr. Carmack declared that this let-ter was simply a part of "the policy of suppression and falsification" which had been followed ever since the be-ginning of the Philippine business. He had read a letter sent to the general manager of the Associated Press by Robert M. Collins, the Manila corre-spondent and declared that the letter spondent, and declared that the letter demonstrated that the news in the Philippines was suppressed, not as a military necessity, but to protect the interests of the Republican party. Consideration was then resumed of the sundry civil appropriation bill, but

without completing it, the senate, a: 5:15 p. m., went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned. TO COURTMARTIAL GLENN.

Washington, May 1 .-- Following the precedent set in the case of the General Smith, the president has thinself, through Secretary Root, though secretary Root, though secretary Root, the ordered the trial by courtmart tial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, the Fifth infantry, one of the officers the referred to as a participant in the the deministration of the "water the second secretary of the second secretary of the second administration of the "water + cure" in the testimony developed + before the senate Philippine com-

+++++++++++++ BRAWLERS ARE PARDONED.

mission recenly.

Rome, May 1.—The king has a pardoned the officers of the United states cruiser Chicago who have been imprisoned at Venice. They will be immediately handed over to the United States consul. from the United States consul. whose charge they will be transferred to the Chicago, which is ready to sail.

New York, May 1.—It is expected, says a Rome dispatch to the Tribune, that Admiral Crowninshield will soon arrive in the + Mediterranean and order a court + martial of the United States naval +

officers imprisoned on the charge of attacking the Venice police. The American consul at Venice is busy arranging to settle the in-

SUGAR TRUST AND THE PRICES

President Havemeyer Testifies Concerning Quotations.

CUBA HAS MANY MARKETS

SAYS ENGLAND COULD TAKE ALL ISLAND PRODUCES.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The inquiry into the present quiry into the present holding of Cuban sagar and Cuban lands, ordered by the senate, was begun torelations. President Henry O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining company was the first witness, and all of the members of the sub-committee, and Teller, were in attendance. Senator Patterson also was present. Others present with Mr. Havemeyer were Arthur Donnovan, treasurer of the company, and Henry C. Mott, its sugar buyer. All of them were sworn.

Replying to questions by Senator Platt, Mr. Havemeyer said his company was generally known as the sugar trust, and that its refineries are located as follows:

cated as follows:
In New Jersey, one: New York, three; Massachusetts, two; Philadelphia, two; New Orleans, one.
"Will you," Senator Platt asked, "tell
the committee how much Cuban sugar,

if any, has been purchased and is now held by your company?"
"Since early in February last we have purchased 50,000 tons, or 256,000 bags, or about ten days' supply," replied the witness.

Of that quantity 6,000 tons are now in

Of that quantity 6,000 tons are now in Of that quantity 6,000 tons are now in process of shipment from Cuba. The prices paid, he said, ranged from \$1.75 to \$1.95, the highest price being paid on March 13, and the lowest on April 22. "Where do you buy your raw sugar?" "All over the world—in Cuba, Java, Hamburg. Trieste, the British West Indies, South America, wherever sugarise grown."

s grown."
"Does the 50,000 tons you mention

represent your entire purchases in Cuba since the 1st of January?" "No. We have bought all told 94,000 "No. We have bought all told \$4,000 tons of Cuban sugar during the present, year, or about three-fourths of a month's supply, our consumption being about 34,000 tons per week."

"Do you control any sugar in Cuba other than that purchased?"

"None whatever, in any manner."
"Have you taken any options on Cu-

"None whatever, in any manner."
"Have you taken any options on Cuban sugars?"
"I have not."
He added that the percentage of his company's product, compared to the entire sugar consumption of the United States, was about 50 per cent. Last year his company produced 1,200,000 tons of the refined sugar, while the consumption was 2,400,000 tons.

Does Not Fix the Prices. Returning to the purchases of Cuban sugar for the present year, Mr. Have-meyer gave figures of purchases for other years to show the relative volume of the current acquisitions, saying that in 1892, 254,000 tons had been bought; in 1893, 246,000 tons; in 1894, 321,000 tons. In reply to other questions, he said that the price of retail sugar in the United States is fixed by the beet market prices in Hamburg. The price there fixes the selling price for the entire world, said he. On the subject of the

'We have," he said, "no control over em whatever; they don't belong 'Cuba has to sell her sugar in this

"Cuba has to sell her sugar in this market, hasn't she?"

"No: that is not true. She can sell in England, for instance, if she is destrous to do so. England could take the entire Cuban crop."

Mr. Platt then asked: "Suppose the United States should make a concession

, say 25 per cent, in the tariff rates on uban sugar, could not you refuse to buy the Cuban product except at your

'In no way," was the reply. "Cuba would be under no obligations to sell to us, because, as I have said, the Cuban producers could find other mar-

"All the duty has been taken off of Porto Rico sugar. Do you get that sugar any cheaper on that account?" "Not at all." "How about the Hawaiian product?"

"We are under contract for the entire 350,000 tons produced in Hawail. There is no tariff on that product, but the price is not affected by that circum-"It has been stated repeatedly that

in case the suggested concession is made, the sugar trust will be in a posi-tion to oblige producers to make such reductions that you will secure the entire benefit of the legislation. Is that

No Lands in Cuba.

"We could not oblige any reduction. In case of a concession to Cuban sugar the price might be lowered, say one-sixteenth of a cent a pound, but that would be nothing as compared to the reduction in the tariff rate, would amount to about a third of a cent a pound. Even so great a reduc-tion as I have mentioned would depend on the necessity for marketing, and if there should be any pressure on that account, the necessity would be that of the producers, and would not be

In reply to another series of ques-tions, Mr. Havemeyer said that his company, as such, holds no sugar lands in Cuba, but he added that he had himself made some purchases there, but that he did not consider it legiti-mate to compel him to reply to ques-tions pertaining to these interests. he said, "the committee compel

me to give the information, I can, o course, do so, but I do not see what my private interests have to do with this

inquiry."
Here Senator Platt concluded his questions and Senator Teller took the witness, bringing out the fact that the capital stock of the trust had been increased in recent years from \$75,000,-000 to \$90,000,000. "Are you aware," asked Mr. Teller,

Are you aware," asked Mr. Teller, "that at the time your company made this increase of \$15,000,000 the newspapers stated that the increase had been made for the purpose of purchasing sugar lands in Cuba?"

The witness replied that he did not recall the fact.

"What, then," asked the senator, "was the purpose of your company in

"was the purpose of your company in this instance?" "The purpose was to promote our general corporate interests. The com-pany never has, directly or indirectly, purchased any sugar lands except in Porto Rico. We did have such a pur-

pose there for a time, but aban-doned it." In reply to a question concerning the In reply to a question concerning the suppositifious condition of poverty of the Cuban planters and of sugar producers generally, Mr. Havehnever said he knew something of them, "for," he said, "I happen to be in that category myself."

He said he had not advanced any measure the sugar planters have been supposed to the sugar planters.

made by American sugar brokers.
While on this point he said he made his purchases through Cuban brokers, but that, so far as he knew, none of them was a sugar owner. He added that he would not deal with brokers who had sugar of their own to sell.

None For Sale Now.

Asked by Mr. Teller whether he was still buying sugar in Cuba, Havemeyer

still buying sugar in Cuba, Havemeyer said:

"We are still trying to buy, but we have not succeeded in making any purchases since April 26, when the sugar was withdrawn from the market on account of improved changes of securing the American concession."

"How do you account for the fluctuations in the price of Cuban sugar which you have mentioned as having occurred within the few months?"

"They are due to the changes in the beet sugar market in Hamburg. There has been a constantly decreasing market there on account of the increased beet product, which has amounted to about 1,000,000 tons in the past year."

"Then you regard the beet sugar producers as a competitors of yours?"

"I certainly do; there is what you might call a commercial rivalry."

"Last summer you fixed the price of refined sugar at points in the Missouri valley very low, did you not?"

"Yes, we did; we put it at 3.12 cents per pound, whereas the price before had been 144 cents and the price per pound.

per pound, whereas the price before had been 4% cents, and the price in Atlantic coast points was still main-tained at the higher figure." "How long did you keep the price down?" "Until we recovered our trade. The

beet sugar makers undertook to contool the markets by contracts with dealers, which I considered in restraint of trade. Consequently we reduced the price until our trade was restored to us, keeping it down to the lowest point for about two weeks.

us, keeping it down to the lowest point for about two weeks."
He denied having notified beet sugar producers that he intended to keep up the war until he should drive them out of business. He had nothing to do with them, he added.

In response to further questions, Mr. Havemeyer said there had been a fluctuation of prices at Missouri river points for about six months, but that when the trade was entirely restored to the trust prices, which is the New York price, with freight rates added. "Under these conditions," asked Mr. Teller, "where are the beet sugar men

to sell their product?" Fight For the Trade.

"I don't know. That is their business and they won't tell me, because they know if they won't tell me, because they know if they did I would get at them again. I do not propose that they shall control the trade and it is all that I can do to take care of the American company's interests."

Mr. Havemeyer declared, however, that he had had no intention of driving the beet sugar industry out of the country, but said that he had put down the price to less than cost in order to secure his share of trade.

"For that purpose," he said, "I will go as far as my directors will allow me, as long as there is any money in

me, as long as there is any money in our treasury."

Further explaining his position, he said that the beet sugar producers had said that the beet sugar producers had entered into a contract with dealers, giving them the exclusive market, and to this he had objected because after the beet sugar men had sold their entire crop the brands of the trust would be comparatively unknown and would be at a great disadvantage.

"They took my customers," he said, "by unfair terms, agreeing to beat any price that I would make and that is what I objected to."

Asked as to the control the sugar trust exercised over the price of raw

Asked as to the control the sugar trust exercised over the price of raw sugars, witness said:

"It goes without saying that a company which produces 55 per cent of the refined sugar renders it impossible for any competitor to secure a higher price for its product than it gets."

The examingation, drifting to the assertion of Mr. Havemeyer that Cuban sugar could find a market in England, Mr. Telier asked:

"It England is a good market for Cuban sugar, why has not the Cuban product sought that market in the Dast?"

country is the particular market for it, but years ago Cuba made large ex-portations to England. Now the freight rate is in favor of the United States was excused until

MAY DAY STRIKES NUMEROUS

Monday.

Dissatisfied Workmen in Many Cities Quit Work.

Pittsburg, May 1.-Nine organized building trades in the Pittsburg district started the conflict this morning for higher wages. Many of the employers agreed to the demand, indicating that there was every indication that the struggle will be of short duration. Of the 12,000 men who were ordered out this morning, probably not more than 6,000 will be idle tomorrow.

Much of the building operations of Much of the building operations of the city were forced to suspend during and energy on the empty ostenation of

the city were forced to suspend during the day, while strikers' committees and employers were negotiating settle-ments. Trades involved in the wage dispute are the structural iron work-ers, bricklayers, carpenters, electric wiremen, lathers, sheet metal workers, hoisting and portable engineers, slate and tile roofers and the hod carriers.

Boston, May 1 .- Strikes occurred today at a number of places in New England, attended by no disturbances, Five hundred granite cutters at Cape Anne left work because a demand regarding hours was not complied with, and at Barre, Vi., and one or two other places a similar number of granite workers struck. About 1,000 teamsters are idle in Providence because their employers refused to grant an advance in wages

Portland, Ore., May 1.-The labor situation in Portland is becoming more unsettled each day. About 756 union men of all trades are on a strike, and others are threatening to go out if their demands are not met. Nearly 300 laundry workers, who struck Monday, are still out, and as a result Chinese laundries are reaping a harvest. Two hundred employes of the Portland Lumber company are out, and today 200 planing mill men struck. The mill men demand a nine-hour day and rec-ognition of the union, and it is not unlikely that all mill men in the city will strike unless the demands are met

Durango, Colo., May 1.—About 300 miners employed in the Durango coal district went on strike today because the operators had failed to adopt the scale submitted by the union, which calls for \$3 a day for underground work and \$2.50 a day for outside work.

St. Fetersburg, April 30.-The seri ousness of the situation in south Rus sia is apparent from the fact that Dragomiroff. governor general of Kieff: Pocarieff, vice director of the department of police, and other offi-cials have joined Von Plehewe, the minister of the interior at Krakoff.

Berlin, May 1.-The workmen of Berthe cuban planters and of sugar probable chairman of the art committee.

Brilin, May L.—The workmen of Berbable chairman of the art committee.

Brilin, May L.—The workmen of Berbable chairman of the art committee.

Brilin, May L.—The workmen of Berbable chairman of the art committee.

The cuban planters and of sugar producers generally. Mr. Havelneyer said the knew something of them, "for," he the latter may withdraw their task of the latter may withdraw their task of the latter may withdraw their task of the surface of the country. The damages the fit not only in our life, but may be generated about \$2,000 for each the fit not only in our life, but may to the sugar planters and of sugar producers generally. Mr. Havelneyer said he knew something of them, "for," he the latter may withdraw their task of the latter may withdraw the said. "I happen to be in that category myself."

He said he had not advanced any money to the sugar planters, but he supposed that some advances had been made to them by the local banks, and that no doubt advances also had been here or elsewhere in Germany.

TRUTH SEES A

Labouchere Earnestly Warns England Against J. P. Morgan.

MEANS AN END OF PRESTIGE

CARRYING OUT OF SCHEMES SPELLS NATIONAL RUIN.

TEW YORK, May 1 .- Henry Labouchere, in this week's Truth, under the heading of "Morganeer ing and the Moral," tells the British nation, says a Herald dispatch from London, that its supremacy in trade and commerce is not only threatened but doomed, and that it will take al the best efforts of which the empire is capable to prevent a retrograde move ment, which, if it begins, will increas year by year. Mr. Labouchere says:

"To the impartial observer it is trifle amusing to watch the perturba tion of John Bull at the march of the American capitalist. For a generation or two past the gospel of salvation of mankind by the agency of British capital has been preached with sincere conviction. Whether it was a dying conviction. Whether it was a dying nation in Europe or Asia, a sickly republic in South America, an unreclaimed region of Africa, peopled by idolaters and cannibals, or even a poverty-stricken British colony, the means of regeneration were always the samelet British capital and British enterprise exploit the patient thoroughly and there will be an end to all his diseases, political, economic or social. For fifty years we preached this gospel and acted upon it religiously. Now comes a little turning of the tables.

"With a much larger population and immeasurably greater natural resources, the United States offered a field for the accumulation of greater wealth than we can ever aspire to.

Americans and Aspirations.

Americans and Aspirations.

Americans and Aspirations.

"Americans, in their turn, now aspire to regenerate the world by American capital and American enterprise. They practice upon us the doctrine which we so long applied to the rest of mankind. Lastly—for the present—they lay sacrilegious hands on the shipping, by means of which 'Britannia rules the waves.'

"No wonder John Buil is in a comic 'No wonder John Bull is in a comis

state of consternation. Instead of the exploiter, he is becoming exploited. "For about twenty years we have been beset with a craze of acquiring in the out of the way places of the world, new places for British capital and new markets for British goods. The craze has colored all our national thoughts

"While we have been pursuing this phantom, what has the foreigner been doing? He, too, seeks an opportunity abroad for his surplus capital and a foreign market for his surplus goods. And where does he first find them? In Eursland

"While we seek to extend the area of our commerce and of our increments by acquiring control of countries which have no population, of people who have no wants, the manufacturers and in-vestors of Germany and America find in this country the finest opening in the world. While we sink millions in the construction of railways through the African continent, which cannot yield a return within the life of the present generation, or perhaps the next, the American capitalist discovers a remunerative investment for his millions an improving the means of locomotion in London.

Battles of Industry.

Because." was the reply, "the beet sugar product can be secured from Germany at much lower freight rates."

"Is it not a fact that he United States affords the only market that Cuba has ever had?"

"No, the United States is not the only market for Cuban sugar, but owing to its geographical position, this under the country is the particular merket for "Individual fools over often equals to its geographical position, this "Individual fools over often equals to its geographical position, this "Individual fools over often equals to its geographical position, this "Individual fools over often equals to its geographical position, this "Individual fools over often equals to its geographical position, this in our own country."

dropped the substance to grasp it shadow, but never before has a whol nation deliberately committed itself t this folly. Our supremacy in trade and commerce is not only threatened, but doomed.

"Yet, by utilizing to the best advant-Tet, by utilizing to the best advantage our resources in raw material, capital and labor, we can hold our own, even if we are forced to see Germany and America increase their output faster than we can. It is only by the stupidity of squandering our capital in foreign countries, overlooking the opportunity of employment at home.

labor market, squandering time, money and energy on the empty ostenation of the coronation ceremony, which will suspend industry, dislocate trade and divert public thought from matters of pressing and vital import.

"At the moment, while we are thus engaged, Mr. Morgan and his colleagues descend upon us, seeking what they may devour. Almost within an hour of the king's feast come forth the fingers of a man's hand and write upon the wall. It needs no prophet in this case to interpret the warning. It is easy to read the warning and not difeasy to read the warning and not di ficult to accept and act upon it. Sh we attend to it at once, or shall finish our wine and think about Medes and Persians after the dinner?

More Money For Butte's Building.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, May 1.-Senator Clark of Montana today proposed an amendment to the house omnibus bill now pending in the senate, to increase the cost limit of the public building at Butte from \$275,000 to \$400,000.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, May 1.—Eugene S. Austin of Ogden has been granted an increase of pension. He will receive \$12 a month hereafter.

Austin's Pension Increased.

Twenty-fifth Coming Home. (Special to The Herald.) Washington, May 1.—In response to an inquiry made by Senator Clark of Montana, Adjutant General Corbin to-day said that the Twenty-fifth United States infantry has been ordered home

CHARGES AGAINST EDWARDS

officer in that regiment.

Complaint Made by Telegraph Against An Indian Agent. (Special to The Herald.)

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, May 1.—Telegraphic charges were filed today with the senate committee on Indian affairs against J. E. Edwards, recently nominated for the position of Indian inspector. Edwards is charged with mismanagement of the Crow agency affairs while acting as agent. The indian affairs committee will defer action upon the appointment until Edwards can be given a tarily forgot their dignity and the charge of the charges were filed today with the senate committee residuals against to the railways before the lords' to tube railways before the lord until Edwards can be given a + laughed.

REAL BOGIE MAN THE LACE HOUSE **OFFERS**

A Big Snap For Friday & Saturday

Ladies' Silk or Cloth Raglans.

An opportunity of a lifetime. Goods that were received but yesterday.

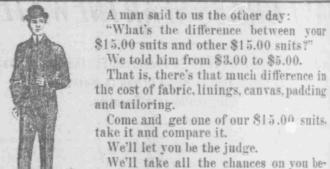
98 Ladies' Taffeta, Moire, Peau de Soie, Silk and Cloth Raglans, trimmed with ruffles, braids and guimps, tight fitting and loose backs. worth from \$15.00 to \$32.50, on sale Friday and Saturday only at

\$11.70 Each

On display in south window.



GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.



A man said to us the other day: "What's the difference between your \$15.00 suits and other \$15.00 suits?"

We told him from \$3.00 to \$5.00. That is, there's that much difference in the cost of fabric, linings, canvas, padding

Come and get one of our \$15.00 suits. take it and compare it. We'll let you be the judge.

coming the owner of one of our suits. And, talking of the \$15,00 suits: We want to say that there are some very swell things here.

These Soft-Finished Worsteds, especially so. Handsome gray, green and blue mixed back-grounds, with one-thread stripes.

The nearest things to tailor-made we've seen.

There's just about the same percentage of difference between all our suits and others.

One 136-138 J. P. GARDNER, Main St. Price.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tableta the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

To Produce "Corianton." The Deseret Dramatic syndicate has seen organized for the purpose of pro-ducing the Mormon play, "Corlanton," been organized for the purpose of producing the Mormon play, "Corianton," a synopsis of which was recently given in The Herald. The syndicate is capitalized at \$30,000, the stock consisting of shares at \$1 each. The stockholders held a meeting in Social hall last night and elected the following officers: W. K. Walton, president; R. S. Spence, vice president; George W. Thatcher, if., treasurer; Joseph E. Taylor, H. H. Rolapp and Abraham Johnson, direc-Rolapp and Abraham Johnson, direc-tors. The play is a dramatization of the Book of Mormon and will be pro-

Bancroft's Porter Dead.

duced here during the Elks' convention

William H. Watkins, a colored porter, who for years has been a faithful attendant in the employ of General Manager W. H. Bancroft of the Shor Line, died yesterday at St. Mark's hos-pital. Watkins was taken sick severa days ago with an abscess of the brain days ago with an abscess of the brain, and since that time has been under the best medical care at the hospital, but yesterday disease conquered and death claimed him. He was born in North Carolina about thirty-six years ago, but for the past fifteen years has been in the employ of the Short. Line railroad. During the greater part of this time he has been a special attendant of Mr. Bancroft. He was well known among the railroad men and liked by from the Philippines. Inquiry was made at the instance of A. J. McNab of Salmon City, Ida., whose son is an among the railroad men and liked lalf who knew him. He was alwa

IS YERKES A WIZARD?

+++++++++++++

Bridgman Is Suspended.

A Cup of Lane's Tea at Night Moves the bowels next day, a refund you the purchase price if you are not satisfied. Price 25c and 50c package. For sale by Godbe-Pitt Drug company.

Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sketch and description of any invent

WICTOR J. EVANS & CO. (Patent Attorneys, Ereas Building, WARRINGTON, D. 0

大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大大 Mr. Eastman-

he who invented the word Kodak—gave the world a new industry, and pleasure. There are some dealers to whom Mr. Eastman will not sell Kodaks. Neturally they run them down. Don' be deceived in this matter, or talked into buying something else. Come over and let Johnson tellyon "all about he before you buy. And don't forget that we are headquarters for Kodak supplies and are noted forour superior hadak finishing. Kodak catalog free. Address:
The JOHNSON Co., C. E. Johnson Supr., Selt Lake, Utah.

Supt., Selt Lake, Utah.